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pneumonia contracted in consequence. The alderman, under these circumstances, is the model of aspiring politicians. His methods of getting on are imitated, and politics becomes "a matter of favors and positions," to be had by necessary manipulation, which is of the same moral quality as the operations of ordinary business.

If the voter can be persuaded "that his individual needs are common needs, that is, public needs, and that they can only be legitimately supplied for him when they are supplied for all," Miss Addams thinks, the structure of civic virtue can be built up. The provision by the city of kindergartens for the children; playgrounds and readingrooms for the youth; gymnasiums and swimming-tanks for men; and the enactment and enforcement of a civil service law that would relieve the city employee from dependence on the alderman for the tenure of his job; such methods are suggested as means for promoting civic consciousness. When people's minds are constantly occupied with the difficulties of satisfying substantial wants, they cannot be reached by appeals for political righteousness and pure politics. They do not think in these terms.

C. C. ARBUTHNOT.

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*An Introduction to English Politics.* By JOHN M. ROBERTSON.  
New York: New Amsterdam Book Company, 1900. 8vo,  
pp. xxvii + 503.

MR. ROBERTSON treats of political evolution, cultural progress, and economic forces among the ancient nations (Greek and Romans), and then by sudden steps passes over to the Italian republics, the lesser European countries (including the Scandinavian peoples, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal), and England. The book is divided into five parts, the last of which is devoted to England. The attempt is evidently to scrutinize the political and economic life of the nations from whom England has learned, or with whose history, constitution, or attempts at colonization England has something in common. It is not always easy to see the guiding thought in all this motley array; the prevailing idea of the book seems to be that the politics and ultimate history of these nations have been determined by economic, and particularly by sociological, causes, rather than by any inherent quality in themselves. This stated, Mr. Robertson is not satisfied with attempting to prove beyond dispute all he claims, but he has the somewhat unscholarly and distinctly unpleasant habit of making his argument

largely consist in the violent contradiction he offers to other writers who have not been so fortunate as himself in belonging to a brand new school of historical investigators.

A. M. WERGELAND.

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*The History of Tammany Hall.* By GUSTAV MYERS. Published by the Author: New York, 1901. 12mo, pp. xxi + 357. \$1.00.

THIS elaborate and scientific history of the world-renowned political organization, which for a century has controlled the justice and the taxing and franchise-giving power of New York city, was dramatically ushered into public view as a *bête noir* among reputable publishers. "Two of the best known firms wrote that they could not encourage me to submit the manuscript to them for consideration. Four others considered its publication 'inadvisable,' though their readers had returned favorable recommendations. One other declined it without giving reasons." When the expense of publication was guaranteed, a certain house replied: "We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall." The book was finally published by private subscription. Nothing in the pages of this record of venality indicates more forcibly the nature and the power of the American political machine than the fact that history itself must suffer its censorship.

The timor of the publishers is at first difficult to understand. The tale is ungarnished, being merely a chronological citing of facts painfully gathered from court records, legislative documents, party platforms, unchallenged statements in the daily and periodical press, and other contemporary sources from 1800-1900. It is one of the very few studies of municipal politics which permit original material to tell its own story. If danger to machine politics lurks in this history, it must be due to the footnotes which shift all questions of veracity to Tammany's own courts and legislative inquiries, etc. But having read the book, one marvels that the publishers or even Tammany should see anything personal in the sketch, which is not caricature or portrait of Tammany but rather a silhouette of American party organization, and might fairly have been called the American struggle for the free surplus. Tammany, perhaps unfortunately for its own traditions, furnishes the concrete data, but, after all, it is only the focusing point. Its venality, hypocrisy, and its un-American hierarchy are throughout